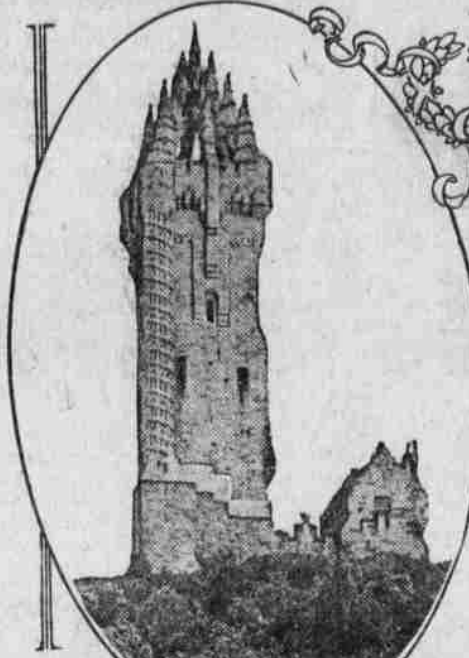


# Mark Spots Where Heroes Fell

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GRAVES OF GREEK HEROES WHO FELL IN BATTLE OF MARATHON (GREECE)



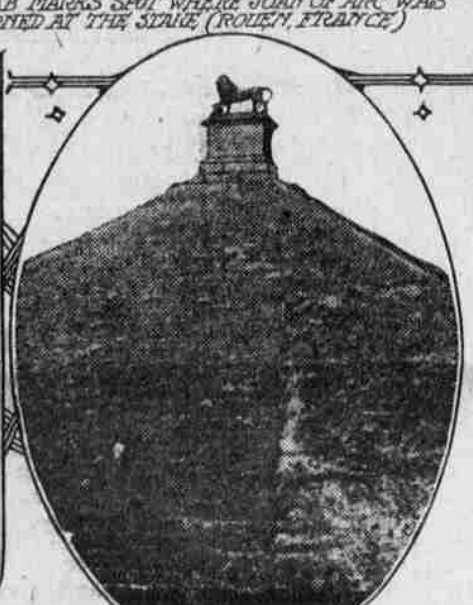
WALLACE TOWER,  
STIRLING, SCOTLAND



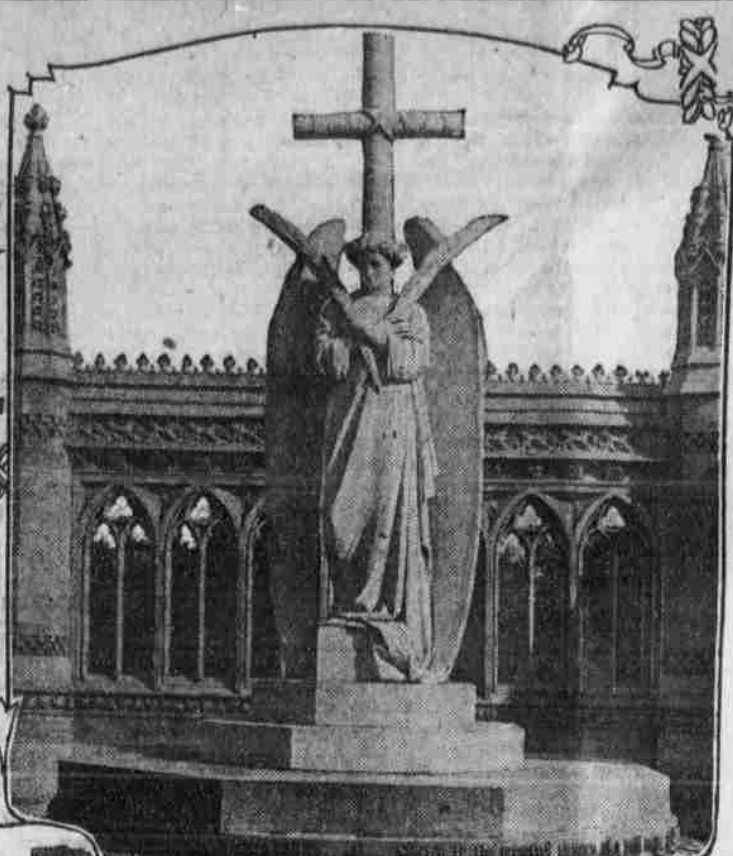
SLAB MARKS SPOT WHERE JOAN OF ARC WAS  
BURNED AT THE STAKE (ROUEN, FRANCE)



WHERE KING OF BOHEMIA FELL AT CRACK



THE LION OF WATERLOO—ON THE  
BATTLEFIELD



MEMORIAL AT CANNIPORE, INDIA



THE LION OF CHAERONEA (AT PARNASSUS) GREECE

of Greece, 338 B. C. All who honor a lost cause will bring their offerings to this sacred spot. The heroes who fought here did not propose to submit until they had done their utmost to save Greece from Macedonian Philip. The battle was fiercely contested, especially by the Thebans, who formed the right wing thrown into the plain, resting on the Kephissos and facing west, while the Athenians at the other end of the line rested on the hills, one of which appears just behind the lion. The Macedonians were commanded by the veteran Antipater with the youthful Alexander by his side.

When after a stubborn fight, the Thebans were beaten, the Athenians were isolated and rolled up a loss of over a thousand slain. Demosthenes, the soul of the enterprise, fought in the ranks. In the enclosure where the lion now stands, 254 skeletons were found and carried to the Athenian museum. The lion is a funeral monument not only to the Theban dead, but to dead Greece. Greece remained a power by its art and literature, but the Macedonian and then the Roman were its rulers.

## WHERE JOAN OF ARC WAS BURNED.

A slab in the sidewalk of the Place du Vieux Marche, Rouen, France, marks the spot where Joan of Arc was burned at the stake.

For a century and a half after the conquest (1066) this northern district belonged to England, by virtue of the sovereign's inheritance from William of Normandy. Rouen here was an English town. Then the French captured and held it until 1419, when it fell once more into French hands. While the inspired peasant girl, Jeanne d'Arc, was leading the French armies against the English, this was a stronghold of her enemies, and every victory she won made their hatred blacker. According to the old chronicles, she had premonitions that her mission for France was accomplished when she raised the siege of Orleans and secured the coronation of Charles VII at Rheims; but the king would not let her go back to private life.

In 1430 at Compiègne, she was taken prisoner by the Burgundian allies of the English, and by them sold to those against whom she had defended her country. It was in an old castle half a mile away behind us (the building itself is not now in existence), that she was tried for heresy and condemned to death as a witch; on the spot where the slab is set in the pavement (1431) she was burned at the stake.

## THE LION OF WATERLOO.

The battle of Waterloo was one of the most important military engagements of all history. It was fought on June 18, 1815, between the allied forces of Great Britain, the Netherlands and Prussia, under General Wellington, and the army of France under Napoleon. This battle was the culmination of the campaign following the escape of Napoleon from his exile at Elba. Napoleon was defeated; he left the field in the center of a square "with a somber but calm countenance, his far-seeing glance probing futurity, and seeing that more than a battle had been lost that day."

On the 21st of June, three days after his defeat, Napoleon reached Paris, and the following day presented his abdication.

The huge statue shown in the illustration stands on a 200-foot mound in the center of the battlefield, about ten or twelve miles from the city of Brussels.

## Handy at Banquets.

On the occasion of official banquets in Gwalior, India, a miniature locomotive and train of cars, electrical, running over a miniature track laid along the table, is so constructed that it automatically stops before each guest with a cargo of cordials and cigars.

## MENU FOR THE WEEK.

COMPLETE LAYOUT OF MEALS TO  
SERVE SEVEN DAYS.

Ideas That May Relieve Housewife  
From the Tiresome Necessity of  
Considering "What Shall We  
Have for the Next Meal?"

By LIDA AMES WILLIS.

SUNDAY—BREAKFAST.  
Fruit.  
Cereal. Broiled fish, sauce tartare.  
Muffins. Coffee.

DINNER.  
Cream of cheese soup.  
Veal cutlets au gratin.  
Mashed potatoes. Asparagus on toast.  
Tomato mayonnaise.  
Dandy pudding. Coffee.

SUPPER.  
Green pea mayonnaise. Sliced tongue.  
Strawberry shortcake. Iced cocoa.

MONDAY—BREAKFAST.  
Fruit.  
Cereal. Cream.  
Codfish cakes. Creamed potatoes.  
Toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.  
Deviled ham loaf. Cucumbers.  
Egg bannocks. Orange marmalade.  
Iced tea.  
DINNER.  
Stewed hearts, French style.  
Boiled potatoes. Spinach soufflé.  
Egg salad.  
Little strawberry puddings. Coffee.

TUESDAY—BREAKFAST.  
Fruit.  
Cereal. Cream.  
Liver a la Bordelaise. Potato soufflé.  
Raised corn bread. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.  
Macaroni, with cheese sauce.  
Stuffed green peppers. Butter rolls.  
Rhubarb sauce. Tea.  
DINNER.  
Velvet soup.  
Egyptian chicken. Mashed potatoes.  
Creamed cauliflower.  
String bean salad.  
Lemon cream pie. Coffee.

WEDNESDAY—BREAKFAST.  
Fruit.  
Cereal. Cream.  
Ham toast. Potatoes, maitre d'hôtel.  
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.  
Baked shad roe, with bacon.  
Radish and cucumber salad.  
Grape fruit marmalade. Cookies.  
Tea.  
DINNER.  
Baked shad. Spinach. Peas.  
Potatoes a la Italienne. Lettuce salad.  
Orange ice. Brownies.  
Coffee.

THURSDAY—BREAKFAST.  
Fruit.  
Cereal. Cream.  
Scrambled eggs.  
Spring onions on toast.  
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.  
Clam chowder.  
Boiled rice, with orange compote.  
Nut bread. Cocoa.  
DINNER.  
Asparagus puree.  
Smothered steak, with red bananas.  
Mashed potatoes. Cold slaw.  
Sweet fruit salad.  
Wafers. Cream cheese.  
Coffee.

FRIDAY—BREAKFAST.  
Fruit.  
Cereal. Cream.  
Fried butterfish.  
Creamed potato hash.  
One-egg muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.  
Stuffed tomatoes.  
Old-fashioned strawberry shortcake.  
Iced tea.  
DINNER.  
Asparagus soup.  
Boiled sheephead, sauce Hollandaise.  
Boiled potato balls, butter and parsley.  
New beets.  
Cucumber salad.  
Fruit ambrosia. Sponge cake.  
Coffee.

SATURDAY—BREAKFAST.  
Fruit.  
Cereal. Cream.  
Creamed-chopped beef.  
Lyonnaise potatoes, cream.  
Toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.  
Spiced salmon.  
Potato and cucumber salad.  
Raisin bread. Iced tea.  
DINNER.  
Fried veal cutlets, tomato sauce.  
Boiled rice. Spinach, with egg.  
Rhubarb and raisin pie. Cheese.  
Coffee.

Lamb a la Russe.  
Serve lamb very tenderly cooked with a brown gravy to which slices of lemon and cucumber (gherkin) have been added.

For the next course have ready a rich pastry dough and roll it very thin, a square in form. Spread this with a savory forcemeat of chopped cooked mushrooms, rice, hard-boiled eggs and cold veal, moistened with butter and broth, and roll it from edge to edge like a "rolly-polly." Put into baking dish, sprinkle the top with bread crumbs and bake one hour. It is to be sliced and served with a wine sauce.

Apple Omelet.  
Beat into a cupful of sweetened apple sauce a tablespoonful of melted butter and flav' r well with grated nutmeg. Whip the yolks of six eggs and stir gradually into them the cupful of apple sauce. Beat for three minutes, then stir in lightly the stiffened whites of the eggs, and two tablespoonfuls of rich cream. Cook in a frying pan until set, and just before folding the omelet over, sprinkle with bits of chopped citron. This is a delicious dessert.

White Bean Soup.  
Into a pot put two quarts of soup stock, a carrot, two onions, a small turnip, cut fine, and two cupfuls of white beans. Boil for an hour, add a little flour made smooth in a little of the stock, salt and pepper to taste and a little chopped parsley.

## AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Declaring that the progress of the colored race during the last half-century has not been excelled by any people, Henry B. F. Macfarland, former commissioner of the District of Columbia, urged the graduates of M Street high school, Armstrong Manual Training and Cardoso and O Street vocational schools to pledge themselves to honest endeavors for the further advancement of their race.

Mr. Macfarland was the principal speaker at the joint commencement exercises of the four schools, which were held in convention hall at Washington. The big auditorium was packed with friends and relatives of the graduates. Henry P. Blair, president of the board of education, presided, while members of the board and James F. Oyster, its former president, occupied seats on the stage.

In beginning his address former Commissioner Macfarland referred to the interest which the nation has in the public schools of the District, and declared that further development of the schools depends upon the maintenance of the organic act of 1878, under which the federal government contributes to the support of the municipality.

"I think the city is to be congratulated upon the services of the men and women of the board of education who serve without pay," said Mr. Macfarland. "I am glad to believe that I simply express the feeling of every patriotic American the country over who is intelligent enough to know about the public schools of the District of Columbia. I have had reason to believe that in the recent campaign of education concerning the organic act that there are all over the country men and women who feel just as strongly interested in education in the District of Columbia as they do in their own states and cities."

"They regard the national capital as an integral whole, like no other city, and would feel ashamed and disgraced if the education given here was below the standard that existed elsewhere. They do not divide the capital into a national city, made up of parks, buildings and things that can be seen, and a local city made up of schools, a health department and municipal services generally. They look upon this national capital as one, and they want it to be in all respects the finest in the world."

"Fifty years ago five per cent of the colored race could read—now 70 per cent. Fifty years ago no architects or engineers or manufacturers or mine owners were of the colored race—now there are thousands. Fifty years ago there were no negro newspapers, banks, stores or other businesses of similar character—now we have 400 newspapers and periodicals, 64 banks, 109 insurance companies and 20,000 grocery stores. Fifty years ago there were no colored doctors, nurses or dentists. Now there are 50,000 of such professions. Fifty years ago there were no farms owned by the members of your race. Now there are 220,000 farms, embracing more than 20,000,000 acres."

"Rejoicing as I do at your pride in your race, I rejoice to speak to you tonight as members of that great race—a race which is going to be greater in the future than it has ever been in the past. The unparalleled record of the negro race in the United States ought to be to these young men and women the greatest possible inspiration that can be given them."

A unique collection of books has just been acquired by the library of congress from Betram Dobell of London. It consists entirely of works printed for private circulation, 1,500 in number, covering a wide range of subjects, and representing a labor of 40 years on the part of the collector. Mr. Dobell has prepared an interesting descriptive catalogue to accompany the collection.

Imbedded in the solid trunk of a tree in Deerings Oaks, Portland, Me., where it had rested for about 225 years, a bullet was disclosed when an employee of the park department cut through the trunk of the tree and felled it. Examination of the bullet showed that it was of a kind used more than two centuries ago, and it is believed it was fired in the Indian battle of 1689.

In these days of domestic science and manual training it is interesting to know that sewing and knitting were taught in the first frame schoolhouse erected in Farmington, Me., more than a century and a quarter ago.

Geologists have estimated that the great German deposits of potash salts, practically the only important ones in the world, will last, at the present rate of exploitation, 600,000 years.

The commonwealth ministry of New South Wales is preparing a national insurance bill on the lines of Lloyd George's measure.

Japan's rice crop this year is estimated at nearly 263,934,000 bushels, a 12,000,000-bushel increase over last year.

Rapid Fall of Petroleum Level.  
A recent article in Engineering is of somewhat panicky tone over the rapid waning of the world's supply of petroleum. The enormous increase in the consumption of petroleum products is shown by the fact that while at the beginning of the century the oil wells touched 1,100 feet in depth, now the average level of the oil has fallen to 2,600 feet. "America, by reckless expenditure of her resources, has increased her annual output to 290,000,000 barrels, yet the demand for oil for special purposes has become so great that the rise in price is considerable—so great, indeed, that competition with coal for ordinary purposes has become impossible." The United States bureau of mines has already issued a warning and urged improved methods.

Supervisor of Statistics A. T. Edmonston states in a bulletin that any Missouri city or town negro with \$1,000 in cash and a little knowledge of farming can become a farmer and in four or five years have his farm paid for and be independent and well off financially. A first payment of \$500 would be the opening wedge toward getting the farm, leaving \$500 for purchasing farming implements or other articles which may be needed. The balance due on the farm can be paid off in small weekly installments from the money derived from the sale of crops and poultry, butter, eggs and milk. Many farms have wooded areas full of oak and other timber suitable for lumber and ties. In winter, time could be given to cutting and marketing such timber and enough earned that way to pay the yearly installment. This is the picture painted in the bureau of labor statistic bulletin of the life of the average Missouri negro farmer.

At Jefferson City, in the Lincoln Institute, maintained by the state to educate negroes, the curriculum includes a course in agriculture, but the present class is not as large as it ought to be. Prof. B. F. Allen, the superintendent, in his last report to Superintendent of Public Schools Evans, gave the following facts pertaining to the negro state farm and its future:

"The farm consists of 60 acres, with a good brick cottage, barn, pigsty, fruit orchard, etc., just purchased, and better opportunities will be offered for practical farming now than ever before. All surplus farm products that cannot be used in the boarding department will be sold in the local market and the money thus earned will be used in helping to stock the farm and to pay for student labor that may be needed from time to time."

On the outskirts of St. Louis city are nine fair sized dairy farms owned and operated by negroes. In Jackson county are 22 negro farmers who sell their products for a high price in Kansas City. Jasper county, with the cities of Joplin, Carthage, Webb City and Cartersville, has only one negro farmer. Cole county, in which is Jefferson City, the state capital, has 16 negro farmers, who are prosperous and constantly have well-filled larders.

One of the most important effects of the work done at Hampton Institute is found in the way in which graduates go back among their own people and raise the latter's economic position and standards of living. In his annual report the principal of the institute remarks that the government agent for farm demonstration among negroes in 12 Virginia counties is a Hampton graduate. With the help of nine subagents and 1,000 demonstrators he has doubled the corn crop of negro farmers in certain counties of Virginia and has improved their homes, schools and churches.

Another graduate who has under his direction on the Sea Islands nearly 100 farm demonstrators is showing the people of the islands how to double and in some cases quadruple their crops. He has also formed a co-operative society for the purpose of helping the farmers with loans at a fair rate of interest. The rules of this society, the first of its kind in the South, have been adapted from those governing the farmers' co-operative societies in Ireland.

What is said to be the largest stone ever cut by human hands lies in an abandoned quarry in Syria, near the ruins of Baalbek. The stone is 75 feet long, 18 feet high and 15 feet wide. Its weight is estimated to be 1,500 tons. The greatest mystery is how similar stones almost as large were raised to a great height to form part of the nearby ruins.

Among the silver masters of Sheffield, England, it is rather an established practice to encourage the employment of families. It is more the rule than otherwise that a father working in the silver trade will apprentice his children to that trade as they arrive at working age.

The largest telescope in the world is to be put into position in Ottawa. It will weigh 60 tons, will contain a 72-inch lens and will be large enough for an automobile to drive through its tube.

It is true that the good die young, will the oldest inhabitant please offer an explanation?

The highest point in Nevada is Wheeler Peak, which, according to a chart published by the United States geological survey, is 13,068 feet above sea level.

The United States bill for diamonds the last decade has been just about enough to buy and build the Panama canal.

In their experiments with the production of steel by electric methods the United States Steel corporation has expended more than \$800,000.

Where the Shoes Pinched.  
Stork—Hey! Got a working card? Eagle—What? Who are you? Stork—Flying delegate to the Kid Carriers' union. Buck.

RECNY, a town of northern France, is famous in history for the great victory gained near by on August 26, 1346, by the English, under Edward III, over the French of King Philip of Valois. The first attack resulted in disaster for the French, who were driven back. The second attack was made by a large body of French knights who had arrived, and served only to increase the number of casualties of the French forces. A few of the more valorous charged up to the English line and fell near it. The blind king of Bohemia, with a party of devoted knights, succeeded in penetrating the English line, and the king was killed among the ranks of the prince of Wales' men-at-arms. The tablet in the illustration marks the spot where he fell, as near as can be told at the present time.

## WHERE WALLACE GATHERED HIS HOSTS.

Wallace tower, Stirling, Scotland, marks a spot famous in Scottish history. It was here Wallace gathered the Scots for his greatest battle. Six centuries ago, when Robert Bruce was fighting for the throne of Scotland, the patriotic William Wallace led a royal army of Scots to the hill in preparation for a battle with the English under Surrey and Cressingham. Here they camped one September night in 1297 and the next day utterly defeated the English in an encounter at a bridge over the river. Up to that time the English forces of Edward I had had the advantage; Wallace's victory here turned the tide of fortune, and though he himself was afterward taken prisoner and put to death (1305), the splendid triumph of the Scots a few years later at Bannockburn (only three or four miles from here at the other side of Stirling) did secure the independence of the land. The memory of Wallace is dear to every lover of Scotland.

"While the great rock he watched from shall endure,

His monument is sure,  
Build low—build high,  
The great name cannot die."

## GRAVE MOUND OF GREEK HEROES.

The Soros is the mound erected over the graves of 132 Athenians who fell in the battle of Marathon, August 12, B. C. 490. The mound is about forty feet high and 300 yards in circumference. Underneath the mound lie the heroes

## MAN-EATING FISH GO MAD

Piranhas. Described by Theodore Roosevelt, Scorn Birds, but Devour Skinned Monkeys.

Writing of the piranha, the cannibal fish of South America, Colonel Roosevelt in Scribner's says that he did not find that they were cannibals among themselves, but only in the sense of eating the flesh of men. Dead birds and mammals thrown whole and unskinned into the water failed to at-

tract the piranhas, whereas the skinned carcass of a good-sized monkey was at once seized, pilled under the water and completely devoured by the blood-crazed fish.

A man who had dropped something of value waded in after it to above the knee, but went very slowly and quietly, avoiding every possibility of disturbance, and not venturing to put his hands into the water. But nobody could bathe, and even the slightest disturbance in the water, such as that made by scrubbing the hands vig-

orously with soap, immediately attracted the attention of the savage little creatures, who darted to the place, evidently hoping to find some animal in difficulties.

Once, while some Indians were attempting to launch a boat, and were making a great commotion in the water, a piranha attacked a naked Indian who belonged to the party and mutilated him as he struggled and splashed, waist deep in the stream. Men not making a splashing and struggling are rarely attacked; but if one

is attacked by any chance, the blood in the water maddens the piranha, and they assail the man with frightful ferocity.

On the occasion of official banquets in Gwalior, India, a miniature locomotive and train of cars, electrical, running over a miniature track laid along the table, is so constructed that it automatically stops before each guest with a cargo of cordials and cigars.